OLD ENGLAND:

OR,

The *CONSTITUTIONAL JOURNAL.*

By JEFFREY BROADBOTTOM, *of* Covent-Garden, *Esq*;

SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1744. [N°. 73.]

IN this Seaſon of Pleaſure, wherein every body is enjoying the Variety of *Vaux-hall*, the Magnificence of *Ranalaugh*, or the Fragrance of their Country Retreats; I beg Leave to recommend to my Countrymen and fair Countrywomen an old dramatic Performance, entitled, The **Merry Beggars*. In this ingenious Piece they will learn how to be Wretched, yet be inſenſible of Miſery; to be Beggars, yet feel no Affliction, and to violate Law, yet eſcape Juſtice: But, above all, the Title of the Piece ſeems peculiarly well adapted for our preſent Circumſtances; and there is in it one Character of a Fellow, one Mr. *Talboy*, who is always *laughing with Tears in his Eyes*; which, were it not for the well known Veracity of the late Editor, would make one almoſt ſwear that the whole was deſign'd as a Satyr upon our preſent A——n.

The Family of the *Broadbottoms*, whoſe Principles, as well as Name, I hope, I retain, is a Race which may indeed be impoſed upon; but I hope we ſhall never ſhut our Eyes for fear we ſhould ſee our Danger. One of the firſt Articles of the Family's political Creed is, that there may be ſuch a Thing as Slavery under a *Proteſtant*, as well as under a *Popiſh King*; that it is equally intollerable under both; that the Geneva Cloak, the *Holland* Surplice, and the Triple Crown, have all, in their Turns, proved Tyrants; that *Religion* has ever been but a weak Preſervative againſt *Ambition*; *Liberty* often the *Dupe of Power*; and *poſitive Inſtitutions* ſometimes the *Cobwebs of Government*. From theſe Principles we are led to entertain an equal Abhorrence of *G——n*, as of *F——h* Slavery, and ſhould be as ſenſible of the Scourge under a *H——n* Collector as a *F——h* Intendant. From all theſe Particulars the Reader will eaſily perceive, that to be a *Merry Beggar* is very diſtant from the Character of a BROADBOTTOM, which lays me under no ſmall Diſadvantages and Suſpicions at this Juncture. *Fetters* to me are ſtill *Fetters*; and Mr. *Peachum*'s Conſolation, that *they ſit as eaſy as a Glove, and are fit for any Gentleman to wear*, would give me no manner of Comfort, if I ſhould ever be reduc'd to feel their Weight.

When the Nation was in her late *addreſſing* Fever, my Vanity ſometimes put me in Mind that, as I was at the Head of about three hundred and fifty, or four hundred Perſons, (including Devils and all) who get their Bread by this Paper, I had as good a Right to make a Figure in a G——te, as the Heads of many other Societies, who were *graciouſly*, and *very graciouſly received*. Nay, tho' I now bluſh at my own Weakneſs, I began to imagine that SIR *Jeffrey Broadbottom* would not ſound quite amiſs. But, Thanks to the Spirit of my Anceſtors, I found my *Pride* ſuperior to my *Vanity*; that I was proud enough not to be a fawning Knave, and poor enough not to wiſh to be poorer by locking up a Spittle, which, like Soap under the Razor, has lathered the Face of the Public, till even Skin and all has been ſhaved off by our M——l Barbers. This Continence at the only Juncture in which I could ever have a Chance of being a *great Man*, did equal Honour to my *Judgment* as to my *Virtue*. A few Days, nay *Hours*, diſcovered that we had nothing to fear on the Point againſt which all our Addreſſes were directed, while the Event has ſince drawn he Curtain, and diſcovered a Scene of Danger and Difficulty in a Quarter from which our M——rs either never did, or ſeemed to expect any; till we are got into a Diſtreſs, in which there is no Hand to relieve, nay, I am afraid, no Eye to pity us.

Has any one Incident either abroad or at home happen'd, which has co-operated to this melancholy Situation, that was not foreknown, foreſeen, and foretold? Has not this Paper without Doors, and our Friends within, thundred with *Caſſandra*, ---- Fate into the Ears of the Public that the Sword of *France* was ſtill keen enough to cut aſunder the weak Toils into which we thought to hunt her? That her Power by Land was ſtill ſufficiently heavy to cruſh a Princeſs whoſe Abilities were unequal to her Spirit, and ſupported by Allies whoſe good Offices had another Tendency, and whoſe Friendſhip other Views than her Preſervation? It is, I believe, now plain beyond all Contradiction, that the Motions of the *French* both at *Dunkirk* and upon the *Moſelle*, had no other End than to amuſe us with Apprehenſions, while unſeen and unſuſpected, they ſmuggled their Troops into *Flanders*, and, without Noiſe, pointed their Swords at the Throats of our Allies. In the mean Time, the Conduct of our *High and Mighty* Friends has been ſuch as ſeems to favour the Opinion, that there was nothing they wiſh'd for ſo much, as to be *rid of our Teizing*, and to have this ſpecious Pretence of iminent Danger to excuſe a politic Neutrality, by which their Commerce gets more than their Arms could ever acquire. The attacking their Barrier, whatever it was to us, could be no Surprize upon them. The Motions of the *French* Troops, the public Menaces of *Fenelon*, and the *known* Contents their own Ambaſſadors Diſpatches had, more than proclaimed that ſuch a Step would be taken for upwards of two Months before it happened. Yet in what Condition were they to face the Storm? *Menin*, the moſt regular, the moſt tenable, and one of the moſt important of their Fortreſſes, was provided in a Garriſon ſcarcely ſo numerous as the Guns they mounted upon their Walls; and *Lewis* the Fifteenth, at the Head of a *French* Army, in two Days, took the Place with the Loſs of forty Men, which coſt the Duke of *Marlborough* four thouſand, and loſt him nineteen Days, at the Head of the Confederate Army.

Can we accuſe the *Dutch* of having deceived either us, or our *dear* Ally? No. The Reaſon of the Thing ſpeaks for itſelf. *Dum tacent clamant*. Neither their Will nor their Ability favours their entering as Principals into this War: That their Will does not, is evident from their Conduct; that their Ability does not, from their Number of Forces they have now on Foot, which, in all, is but 86,000, ſix thouſand of which are now in *Britain*, and 72,000 required to Garriſon their own Towns.

If thoſe are Facts not to be diſputed, it is a melancholy Certainty, that the Affairs of our Allies are in a deſperate Way in *Flanders*; that our own Army can be deliver'd only by a Miracle, or a Retreat as ſhameful as their advancing thither was unadviſed; if, amidſt all theſe Miſfortnnes, no Blame can be laid upon unforeſeen Incidents, and no Miſcarriage charg'd upon perfidious Friends; if, I ſay, all this is the Caſe, to what is our preſent Situation owing? To what but to a firm Conviction, which every Man of Senſe abroad has, that this is no *B——ſh* War; that as it was not originally entered upon from *B——ſh* Views, it is dangerous to truſt to *B——ſh* Support. That whatever Zeal a G——te may expreſs, yet the natural Intereſts of this Nation *may* ſtill prevail over foreign Conſiderations, and the Spirit of the People over the Intriegues of a M——ry.

Let us now caſt our Eyes curſorily over other Parts of *Europe*, where we ſhall ſee all is of a Piece, and that we have unvariably purſued our late favourite Scheme of *doing either too little or too much*. Every body knows that the Fate of *Italy* depends greatly upon the Firmneſs of a certain M——h. That this M——h has done as much as he either can or ought to do to bar the Acceſs of the combined Armies of *France* and *Spain* from *Italy* is, I think, beyond all Diſpute on all Hands: But ſtill it is evident, that he expected to be ſeconded and ſupported by our Fleet; and that the Proofs we were to give of our Zeal for the common Cauſe were to be equal to his. Have we anſwered his Expectation? No; the Enemies Fleet not only *eſcaped* but *triumphed*; while their Land-Forces were opening their Way with their Swords. Here too we have no Room for laying the Blame upon Fortune; no Incident, no unforeſeen Misfortune, happen'd, which could favour their Eſcape. If there was any Diſparity of Numbers, any Advantage ariſing from the Condition of the Ships, any Encouragement from the Diſpoſition of the Seamen, the Odds were on our Side. This being the Caſe, to what was this Miſcarriage, at ſo critical ſo deciſive a Juncture, owing? To Ignorance, to T——y, or to both; but if to any of thoſe Cauſes, why has no Enquiry been made, to clear the Innocent, to caſhier the Incapable, and to puniſh the Guilty? An Omiſſion of this Kind is no very favourable Omen to that M——h I have already mentioned, of our Sincerity. The Fate of his Country, in a great Meaſure, depended upon the Behaviour of our Seamen; and, if they were in Fault, common Decency and Gratitude to him required that ſome Examples ſhould be made: The public Honour of *G——t B——n* required it for her own Vindication, and to preſerve amongſt Allies that *good Faith* which ſome People, of late, have ſo much in their Mouths and ſo little in their Hearts. For my own Part, I can't help thinking that ever ſince that memorable Day, a remarkable Coolneſs and Backwardneſs has appeared: And, if ſome Paragraphs in our common News Papers may be credited, Impreſſions have been ſince that Time made upon him by our Enemies, who certainly have it in their Power to give him much more advantageous Terms, if Intereſt alone is to determine him, than are in the Power of either us or our Ally. A little Time will diſcover the Truth of theſe Reports: In the mean Time, ſhould he proſecute the common Cauſe with the ſame Zeal and Firmneſs as he did before this Event, ſome People will owe more to his Virtue than to their own Wiſdom.

There is another royal Ally (in Expectation) of as much Importance, at preſent, to the common Intereſts of *Europe*, as either the *D——ch* or his *S——n* M——y. The Reader will eaſily gueſs that I mean the K---g of *P——a*. When one conſiders this P——'s Connections with the auguſt Houſe of *H——r*, his great and almoſt deciſive Weight in the Empire, joined to his Perſonal Character and the Conduct he ha[s]

* Printed in *Dodſley*'s Collection of old Plays, Vol. 6th.

thereto observed, one should be naturally inclined to think, that common Prudence would have led us to have felt how his Pulse beat, before we had thus deliberately, I may call it, plung'd into the present War. To have made up his Differences with the *D——h* would have been a Work worthy the Care and Character of a *B——h* M——ry; and at the Price of any Service we could do him, to have made him our Friend was the readiest way to terminate the present Troubles of *Europe* with Credit and Success to ourselves. One should think that this should have been no hard Matter to effect, when he reflects that that *P——e* has no great Reason to be very sanguine in the *French* Interest; and that his own, in a peculiar Manner, leads him to wish that the Differences of *Europe* were happily compos'd; Add to all this the Obligations he is under to the *B——h* M——ry, in procuring him, after his Troops were beaten, and after he was betrayed by the *French*, his only Ally, Possession of the finest Territory he now enjoys at the Expence of our DEAREST Ally. But notwithstanding all this, we find, (if we are to believe the not contradicted Accounts of our own and all the foreign News Papers) that he spurns our Friendship under Foot, refuses to hold Communication with our M——r, and doubts of, nay accuses his M——y's Conduct.

As these are Facts, which for the Honour of *Old England* I am obliged to disbelieve. As for the same Reason I am willing to hold as spurious the Letter pretended to be wrote to his M——y from the L——d of *H——d* upon the Subject of his *P——n* M—— y's Conduct, tho' printed by Authority of the S——, G——l; I must leave the clearing up of the whole to Time, concluding with *Sir William Davenant*, That,

Since Knowledge is but Sorrow's Spy,
'Tis better not to know.

N. B. *Whereas there has been a very extraordinary Demand for our* FOUR *Letters of* February *the 25th*, March *the 3d, 10th, and 17th, they are now reprinted in 8vo. and may be had of* B. Cowse, *in* Pater-noster-Row. *Price 6 d.*

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By an IMPARTIAL HAND.

Printed for F. Cogan and T. Waller in Fleet-street, and to be had of W. Bickerton in the Temple Exchange, Fleet-street.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

HOLLAND.

Hague, June 8. O. S. The Late Governor of Menin is arriv'd here, and has received Orders from their High Mightinesses to prepare and transmit them an Account in Writing, of his whole Conduct, from the first Attack, to the Surrender of that Place.

We hear from Marseilles, by Letters of the 25th ult. O. S. that on the 15th the English Squadron designing to water at a Place within a League of the Islands of Hieres, four English Men of War advanced to favour their Landing, but that the French Troops assembled, and obliged the English to withdraw. The Captain of the English Men of War set Fire to a House in the Village, and in their Return back, they took four Vessels which were bound to the French and Spanish Armies, laden with Salt, Provisions, Wine, Forage, &c.

That Admiral Matthews having had Advice, that 30 Spanish Ships, laden with Provisions and Ammunition, had set Sail from Barcelona for the Army, he went a few Days before in Search of them; that they upon discovering the English Squadron, endeavoured to escape; that twelve of them did accordingly get into Marseilles, eight others into Ciotat, and of the remaining Ten four were burnt, and six taken: That six French Merchant Ships from the Levant had been taken by the English, which were valued at five Millions of Livres: That the French Fleet lay still at Toulon, waiting for the Spaniards: That all possible Precautions were taken for the Defence of the Sea Coasts, and the Inhabitants put under Arms.

Prague, June 12. O. S. 'Tis now beyond all Doubt that the Trenches are opened before Ypres. The Government here has received Advice that the French Batteries, mounted with 150 Pieces of Cannon, and 60 Mortars, began to play upon the Town the 17th with a terrible Fire; that the next Day the French attack'd a Hornwerk on the Side of the Lower Town, but were repuls'd with all imaginable Bravery by the Garrison; that the French having widen'd the Breach, renew'd the Attack on the 9th, and after an obstinate Resistance, had carried the Hornwerk Sword in Hand. The Government of Furnes had found Means to throw a Reinforcement of 30 Men into the little Fort of Knocque, a Place of great Consequence; and the Garrison of Tournay has been reinforc'd with three Battalions, one of which is compos'd of English and Hanoverians. Prince Charles of Lorrain was still in the Neighbourhood of Heidelberg on the 6th Instant, but Preparations for his Bridges were making under the Walls of Mentz. By Letters from Prince Lobkowitz's Army, and from Rome, of the 24th and 26th ult. the two Armies were still in their former Posts; Prince Lobkowitz designing not to proceed on his intended Enterprize, 'till the Arrival of a Reinforcement of 8000 Men, which were coming from the Milanese, and were to join his Army about the 5th.

FRANCE.

Toulon, June 4. The English Fleet is come again to an Anchor in the Neighbourhood of this City, consisting of 42 Sail of Ships and Frigates. It extends quite to Marseilles, and blocks up all our Ports; so that, at present, we should carry on just as much Trade as we do, if we had no Ports at all. We are mighty well pleased, that M. de Maurepas has the Satisfaction of seeing, with his own Eyes, the Situation to which his Councils have reduced us. We know, that he had a large Share in procuring the Declaration of War against England, of which, we had not the last previous Notice; and by which, we are in a fair Way of being undone. As the Fleet is now posted, there is absolutely an End of our Communication with the Army in Italy; which must be in danger of Starving, if they cannot force a Passage into the King of Sardinia's Dominions, oblige the State of Genoa to subsist them, or repass the Varr instantly, in order to return again into this Kingdom. We have this Moment Intelligence, that the English have fallen in with 20 Sail of Transports, laden with Provisions, eight of which they have either taken or destroyed.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Newcastle, June 16. On Monday 7-Night, in the Afternoon, Capt. Hornsby, of Sunderland, was chased by a Privateer of ten Carriage Guns, besides Swivels, who came up with him about Goree; but the first Broadside Capt. Hornsby gave, he had the good Fortune to hit the Privateer between Wind and Water, which sunk her, and all the Crew were drown'd except one Man. Just before he gave Chace to Capt. Hornsby, he had met with a Ship belonging to Yarmouth that had struck to him.

LONDON.

Whitehall, June 15. Letters from Admiral Matthews, dated the 22d past, O. S. from on board the Namur in Hieres Road, mention his having been join'd the same Day by Capt. Norris, of the Essex, who had the good Fortune to destroy Part of a Spanish Embarkation from Majorca and Barcelona, and brought with him a fine Spanish Xebeck, and a French Tartan laden with Corn. The Particulars of this Affair are contained in the following Letter from Capt. Norris to the Admiral.

Essex, off Toulon, May 22.

YEsterday Morning, at Half an Hour after Three, we saw 26 Sail of Xebecks and Settees plying to the Eastward. Upon their discovering us to the Windward of them, and they not being able to fetch Ciotat, they bore away, Part for Cassi Creek, and Part for Marseilles. As I judg'd them to be a Spanish Embarkation, I thought it my indispensable Duty to endeavour to destroy them. About Ten o'Clock I came to an Anchor within two Cables Length of Cassi, and about a Pistol Shot from a Creek to the Westward thereof, where they put in to shelter themselves. I sent in my Yawl first with an Officer to reconnoitre the Place; he soon return'd and inform'd me, that he thought what I had proposed, with regard to scouring the Eastern Side of the Creek, and landing the Marines under Shelter of the Cannon, was very practicable, in order to drive the Enemy from their Vessels, that my Boats might take Possession of them. I accordingly landed the Marines, who were attack'd by a Party of Spaniards; but as soon as the Officer could form them they forced the Enemy to Retreat. At the same Time the Boats boarded a Xebeck and a Tartan, and wharp'd them out to me. I immediately sent the Boats in again with Combustibles to set the rest of the Embarkation on Fire, as I found it impracticable to get them out; and I have the Pleasure to acquaint you, that we had the good Fortune to burn three Xebecks and eight Settees; the Xebecks were all arm'd Vessels to convoy the Settees, and I believe in their Ballast. The Settees were laden with Powder, Cannon, other Ordnance Stores, and some Provisions, and were bound to Antibes, where they were to receive farther Orders from the Marquess de las Minas; and, by what I can learn from the Prisoners we have taken, they were to embark Troops for Italy; and I am the more confirm'd in this Opinion, as we found Slings in them for hoisting in their Horses. They came from Majorca and Barcelona.

On Saturday Orders were dispatched for Portsmouth, for the immediate sailing of the twelve Ships of the Line order'd to clear the Channel of the foreign Privateers, &c. And, at the same time, the Jersey Man of War, station'd for Newfoundland, the Eltham, for Boston, and the Maremaid, for Virginia, are to sail with them, and to take under Convoy the Merchant Ships bound for those Places, which, it's said, are 300 Sail.

Letters from Antigua advise, that Commodore Warren, in his Majesty's Ship the Superb, and the Ships under his Command, have taken five Ships from Martinico, and carried them into that Island.

On Sunday Evening Commodore Anson arriv'd, in good Health, at his Lodgings in Spring Gardens; and on Monday waited on the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and afterwards on his Majesty at Kensington, and was most graciously received.

The same Evening Admiral Lestock arrived in Town from Portsmouth.

Last Week a Waggon loaded with Bags of Wool, carrying to the Sea Coast, was seiz'd at Ipswich by Mr. West, Custom-house Surveyor of that Place, and condemn'd accordingly; by which the Owners forfeit the Penalty of three Shillings a Pound.

Monday came Advice that two French Privateers, of twelve Carriage Guns each, had taken the Joseph and William, and the Fair Eleanor, two Coasters belonging to Whitby, and carried them into Dunkirk.

The Grizzle, Stierson, from Carolina for Rotterdam, is taken by the Spaniards and carried into Bilboa.

The Cargo which Commodore Anson has brought home with him is as follows, viz. 2,600,000 Pieces of Eight, 150,000 Ounces of Plate, 10 Bars of Gold, and a large Quantity of Gold and Silver Dust; in the Whole to the Amount of 1,250,000 l. Sterling.

On Friday 7-Night the Dover Privateer, Capt. Grovenor, arriv'd off Dover from a Cruize, and has sent in there the St. Francisco, Loran, from the Canaries, bound to Dunkirk, laden with Wine: She had also a large Sum of Money on board consign'd to People in Dunkirk.

At the same time arriv'd the Eagle Privateer, Capt. Beazely, with a notorious Smuggling arm'd Cutter, chiefly man'd with Transports and Outlaws, who all got ashore, except the Master and one Boy: They had a French Pass to protect them from French Privateers. She has two Carriage Guns and eighteen Swivels, sixteen Wall Pieces, and three Chests of Small Arms.

Last Monday Thomas Ripley and Samuel Remnant, Esqs. paid their Fines into the Chamber of London, to be excus'd serving the Office of Sheriff; and on Wednesday James Langston, Esq; paid his Fine on the same Account.

The following Gentlemen have been nominated for Sheriffs by the present Lord Mayor, and have not paid their Fines, nor are discharg'd, viz. Thomas Watson, John Parker, and Theophilus Salway, Esqs.

Wednesday the Lords of the Treasury appointed Stephen Goodwin, Esq; to be Collector and Receiver of the Customs in the Ports of Southampton, Weymouth and Plymouth.

The same Day their Lordships appointed Mr. Allen Wood to be an Inspector of the Customs in the Ports of Southampton and Weymouth, in the room of Mr. Seddon, deceas'd,

Wednesday in the Afternoon as a Maid Servant belonging to Mr. Sadler, a Grocer in Shad-Thames, was carrying her Master's Child through Bermondsey-street, Southwark, she dropp'd it out of her Arms just as a Cart was passing by, which ran over its Body and kill'd it on the Spot. At the very Instant another Accident happen'd in the same Street, viz. one Mr. Williams, a Carman in Tooley-street, turning his Cart too hastily, unfortunately jamm'd his Brother against the Wall in such a Manner that he died immediately.

On Sunday Night, about Ten o'Clock, as Mr. Aires, Comptroller of Deptford Yard, was coming home to his House in Long-Lane, Southwark, he was attack'd by two Footpads at Peckham-Gap, who robb'd him of eight Guineas, two 36 s. Pieces, his Hat and Wigg, and then made off.

The Prince of Orange, Waters, from Youghall to Lisbon, is taken by the French and carried into Brest.

Capt. Campbell, of the Surprize, who is arrived at Liverpool from Barbadoes, in his Passage had a smart Engagement with a French Privateer, and oblig'd him to sheer off. Capt. Campbell received but little Damage.

The Prize taken by the Kinsale Man of War, Capt. Young, and sent into Scilly, proves to be a large Ship from Martinico, valued at 80,000 l.

Capt. Young has taken four other small Prizes, but they were separated from him in a Gale of Wind.

Wednesday Afternoon came on the Choice of a Lecturer of the united Parishes of St. Mary le Bow, St. Pancras, Soper-Lane, and Alhallows Honey-Lane, in the room of Dr. Stebbing, who has resigned. The Candidates were Mr. Downes and Mr. Waring; the Numbers for each were 59; when, by Consent of the Parishoners, the Rector gave his Vote, which decided the Election in favour of Mr. Downes.

An Order is issued out from the Board of Ordnance for transporting, with all Expedition, for Flanders, 100 Barrels of Gunpowder, 30 Tons of Bullets and 10,000 Muskets, for the Use of his Majesty's Forces.

Thursday Andrew Jelfs, Esq; paid his Fine into the Chamber of London, to be excus'd serving the Office of Sheriff.

Extract of a Letter from Dover, June 15.

We hear from Calais, that Ypres was taken last Friday; but we have no Particulars except that it has cost the French a great Number of Men. The French King is to be at Dunkirk this Day, and, 'tis said, will give Orders for releasing all the British Ships and Men that were detain'd there before War was declar'd.

Extract of a Letter from Waterford, June 11.

Two Days ago a French Privateer took, about four Leagues off our Harbour, a Sloop or two, and some Coasters. She is still in the North Channel, and may wait on this, and the Welsh Coasts, in Safety, forasmuch as we don't hear of one Man of War, or English Privateer, in any Harbour of this Kingdom. Some People that they stripped, and put ashore out of her, about ten Miles off of this Place, report, that she is but a small Privateer. None of our Vessels will venture out, so that our Trade is now at a Stand. I mention this to you, that if any Ships are bound from your City to Dublin, they may be apprized of the Worst that may happen.

From the Utrecht Gazette.

Extract of a Letter from London, dated June 19.

The 16th Instant a Courier arriv'd at Whitehall, with the News that a Treaty of Alliance and Union between the Emperor, the King of Prussia, the Elector Palatine, and the King of Sweden, as Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, was sign'd at Francfort the 1st Instant. Two foreign Ministers, who receiv'd the same News, have intimated, that the Design of this Treaty is, 1. To restore Peace in the Empire; 2. To maintain the Emperor's Dignity, and 3. To recover the hereditary Dominions of the House of Bavaria. Those Ministers were also inform'd by their Dispatches, that the contracting Parties had agreed to invite the other Princes of the Empire to accede to this Treaty.

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George Smith, late of the Parish of St. Mary Aldermary, London, Bricklayer and Chapman.

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By an Old English Officer, from the Camp near Oudenarde, to his Friend at London, June 17. N. S. 1744.

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N B The two firſt Books (which were lately publiſhed, and are now Selling) having met with the general Approbation of all who have read them, the Authors take this Opportunity of aſſuring the Public, That from the great Helps they continually receive from Perſons whom they are not authoriz'd to Name, there is not the leaſt room to doubt, but that the ſame Spirit, which appears in them, will run thro' the whole of this Undertaking.

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Non enim qui accuſatur, ſed qui convincitur reus eſt.
Cap. Car. Mag. l. 7 cap. 185.

Satius eſt impunitum relinqui facinus nocentis, quam innocentem damnare.
Cod. l. 5 de Pœnit.

Printed for M. Cooper, at the Globe in Pater-noſter-Row.

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In Two Volumes,

OF the USE and ABUSE of PARLIAMENTS.

In Two Hiſtorical Diſcourſes, viz.

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A Maxim of the Great Lord Burleigh's

*** To the ſerious Conſideration of the People of England; theſe Diſcourſes on the Uſe and Abuſe of Parliaments, are, in the moſt earneſt and affectionate Manner, recommended; that All may know the Truth; and that the Truth may make us free.

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—— Juſta eſt Alex.

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For BROKEN-WINDED *HORSES,*

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V. A new Looking-Glaſs for the Kingdom: Wherein thoſe, that admire the late Governments, may have a true Proſpect of Liberty and Slavery, and take their Choice

VI. A modeſt Account of the wicked Life of that grand Impoſtor, Lodowick Muggleton; wherein is related, all the remarkable Actions he did, and all the ſtrange Accidents that have befallen him ever ſince his firſt Coming to London, to this 25th of January, 1677. Alſo, a particular of thoſe Reaſons which firſt drew him to theſe damnable Principles. With ſeveral pleaſant Stories concerning him, proving his Commiſſion to be but Counterfeit, and himſelf a Cheat, from divers Expreſſions which have fallen from his own Mouth.

VII. An Epitaph, or, rather, a ſhort Diſcourſe made upon the Life and Death of D. Bonner, ſometime unworthy Biſhop of London, who dyed the 5th of September in the Marſhalſea.

Interſpers'd with Hiſtorical, Political, and Critical Notes.

Printed for T. Osborne, in Gray's-Inn; and ſold by J. Robinſon, at the Golden-Lion, in Ludgate-ſtreet. Where Propoſals at large with an Account of this Undertaking may be had, Gratis, and of all Bookſellers both in Town and Country.

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An ACCOUNT of this UNDERTAKING.

IT has been for a long Time, a very juſt Complaint, among the Learned, that a Multitude of valuable Productions, publiſhed in ſmall Pamphlets, or in ſingle Sheets, are in a ſhort Time, too often by Accidents, or Negligence, deſtroyed, and entirely loſt; and that thoſe Authors, whoſe Reverence for the Public has hindered them from ſwelling their Works with Repetitions, or encumbering them with Superfluities, and who, therefore, deſerve the Praiſe and Gratitude of Poſterity, are forgotten, for the very Reaſon for which they might expect to be remembered. It has been long lamented, that the Duration of the Monuments of Genius and Study, as well as of Wealth and Power, depends in no ſmall Meaſure on their Bulk; and that Volumes, conſiderable only for their Size, are handed down from one Age to another, when compendious Treatiſes, of far greater Importance, are ſuffered to periſh, as the compacteſt Bodies ſink into the Water, while thoſe, of which the Extenſion bears a greater Proportion to the Weight, float upon the Surface.

This Obſervation hath been ſo often confirm'd by Experience, that, in the Neighbouring Nation, the common Appellation of ſmall Performances is derived from this unfortunate Circumſtance; a *flying Sheet*, or a *fugitive Piece*, are the Terms by which they are diſtinguiſhed, and diſtinguiſhed with too great Propriety, as they are ſubject, after having amuſed Mankind for a While, to take their Flight, and diſappear for ever.

What are the Loſſes which the Learned have already ſuſtained, by having neglected to fix thoſe Fugitives in ſome certain Reſidence, it is not eaſy to ſay; but there is no Doubt that many valuable Obſervations have been repeated, becauſe they were not preſerved; and that, therefore, the Progreſs of Knowledge has been retarded, by the Neceſſity of doing what had been already done, but was done for thoſe who forgot their Benefactor.

The obvious Method of preventing theſe Loſſes, of preſerving to every Man the Reputation he has merited by long Aſſiduity, is to unite theſe ſcattered Pieces into Volumes, that thoſe, which are too ſmall to preſerve themſelves, may be ſecured by their Combination with others; to conſolidate theſe Atoms of Learning into Syſtems, to collect theſe diſmuted Rays, that their Light and their Fire may become perceptible.

Of encouraging this uſeful Deſign, the Studious and Inquiſitive have now an Opportunity, which, perhaps, was never offered them before, and which, if it ſhould now be loſt, there is not any Probability that they will ever recover. They may now conceive themſelves in Poſſeſſion of the Lake into which all thoſe Rivulets of Science have for many Years been flowing; but which, unleſs its Waters are turned into proper Channels, will ſoon burſt its Banks, or be diſperſed in imperceptible Exhalations.

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DISCORD: Or, One Thouſand, Seven Hundred, and Forty four.

By a Great POET, *lately deceaſed.*

—— Diſcordia demens
Intravit Cuſtos, ſaſcrosque a Bella coegit. Sil Ital.

Printed for B. Cowle at the Globe in Pater noſter Row.

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The Sixteenth Edition of

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Theſe Editions contain ſome further and ſurprizing Inſtances of the Miſchiefs by that filthy, fatal Commerce with ones ſelf, which is ſo notoriouſly practiſed, as well by the Adult as Youth, Women as Men, Married as Single, to the weakning their Generative Faculties, and hindering Procreation, as their Letters of Complaint to the Author herein inſerted, ſhew.

And, amongſt others, a curious Letter from a Lady, with his Anſwer to it, concerning the Uſe and Abuſe of the Marriage Bed; together with divers Caſuiſtical and other Letters from both Sexes, of ſome ſecret unnatural Enormancies, neceſſary to be known both by the married and ſingle of each Sex.

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A FEW Drops of it only, gives ſuch a generous Warmth, and ſo exceedingly delights the Vital and Animal Spirits, Senſes and Nerves, as ſoon to ſhew what it will do, upon a little Continuance of it; for it not only promotes, and prompts to a Deſire, but alſo furniſhes proper Matter, for the Support and Eſtabliſhment of a true laſting Inclination and Power.

By this Means it anſwers the End as well of Food as Phyſick, nor is there any thing in Nature beſides, that can in that Reſpect come up to it conſidering that it univerſally nouriſhes and reſtores in all the Declenſions of Deſire and Vigour, without the leaſt Clogging the Veſſels, or ſtimulating the Parts, as moſt other Medicines for theſe Purpoſes do: And tho' it be a Maxim in Phyſick, that ſans CERERE & BACCHO FRIGET VENUS, that is, in effect is ſufficiently nutritious as to want no Aſſiſtance that Way; not but it muſt be allowed, that good Eating and Drinking with its Comfort, but in ſome Degree, at leaſt as an Auxiliary contributes to its Efficacy.

Nor does it only furniſh Matter and create Deſire, but alſo true Power (as it braces up and corroborates the Teſtes) and gives an elaſtick Springineſs to the Muſcuh Erectores Penis in Men, and corrects, cleanſes and comforts the Uterus, or Womb in Women, the Lankneſs and Laxity of the former, and the Fouleneſs, Coldneſs, or Obſtruction of the latter, or ng more the Cauſe of Impotency or Infertility in the one Sex, and Indifferency or Sterility in the other than any Thing elſe beſides; and that it is Balſamick, and greatly Reſtorative, is confirmed by long Experience, and we have many Inſtances in Phyſical Writings, of Perſons arriving to a healthful old Age, as well as recover'd from deplorable Decays and Weakneſſes, by a continued Uſe of the common *Preparations* of Vipers, which this Quinteſſence, by being of vaſtly more Efficacy, brings about in a Quarter of the Time, and with the Tenth Part of the Quantity.

Thoſe who but once try it, will ſo pleaſantly experience its nutritive quickening Properties, in exhilerating the Heart, reviving the Spirits, comforting the Vitals, circulating the Juice, and recreating and renovating, as it were the whole Maſs, that they will never be without it, for it is ſuch a perfect Help, in Time of Need, as that on the taking then but a Drop or two more of it than ordinary, it will ſo inſtantaneouſly animate the dull inactive Spirits, and rouze up and actuate the ſluggiſh enfeebled Faculties in both Sexes, as to excite and capacitate where it could hardly be expected and at the ſame Time ſeldom fails to render that conjugal Intercourſe Prolifick, Price Half a Guinea the Bottle.

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Fresh Infections, call'd Claps, with all their attendant Symptoms, tho' ever so severe, are entirely carried off by it in a few Days, and so as effectually to prevent the Blood and Juices from being tainted with any remaining Relicks, on one Hand, or a seminal Gleet, or Weakness to happen on the other.

A Pox in the most inveterate Degree of the *French Illness*, attended with [illegible] universal Breakings-out, and all [illegible] the most exasperating Symptoms, are soon overcome by it, and effectually and much more [illegible] cured than by Salivation, Fumigation, or any other Method whatever, and in so easy and pleasant a Manner, without impairing Strength, or occasioning any Inconvenience, as loudly to bespeak it the most approved Remedy, or true *Venereal Antidote* in the World, and that some Thousands have, to their great Joy, experienced.

It is pleasant to take, occasions no Sickness or Disorder, nor requires Confinement, but may be taken, and the Cure be accomplished, without the Knowledge of the nearest Friend.

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Dr. R. NELSON's *long experienced* COMPOUND, *or never failing Anti-Venereal Electuary, the like of which is not to be met with,*

FOR the true Cure of fresh Veneral Injuries, (and all the lurking Relicks or Remains of old ones) how virulent or obstinate soever they may be, for it immediately puts a Stop to their Progress, and entirely, and as it were, instantly, ferrets out, and carries off all the [illegible] Infection, wears away the various Symptoms, and by Degrees [illegible] the Running, and heals and strengthens the Parts [illegible] and truly, without the too common Consequence of leaving either Foulness, Gleeting, or Weakness behind. This it does in a Way so regular and gentle, both by Stool and Urine, and with a Dose, each Time so small and pleasant (the Quantity but of a Nutmeg) that the nicest Persons are as well surprized as delighted with it, and the more, as it agrees with every one's Constitution, hinders no Business, nor gives the least Suspicion to the nearest Relation.

In a very small Space of Time (living temperately) it rids away a mild CLAP and those more severe, according to their several Degrees of Malignity.

There never was, nor can be in the whole Art of Physick contrived, any Medicine or Method capable of performing the Cure more certainly, more safely, or more speedily, for it is so compleatly adapted to every Circumstance of the Infection, and so fully answers the several Intentions of curing, that it is impossible it should once fail.

But no more need to be said of it, for it will recommend it self, insomuch that no Person will ever after seek for Cure himself, or advise his Friend to any other Remedy.

Price 5s. the Tin Pot. Prepar'd only by the Doctor, as abovesaid and sett (sealed up with Directions) at Mr. Ifted's a Bookseller, at the Golden Ball between St. Dunstan's Church and Chancery Lane End, Fleet-street, where it may be had by any Messenger, asking only for a 5s. Pot of the COMPOUND.

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ASTHMA's and CONSUMPTIONS,

that have been sold so many Years, and with such uncommon Success and Benefit to the Publick, by Mr. Read, for 3s. 6d. each Vial, at his Great Corner-House in White-Fryars, Fleet-street.

They are a most incomparable and never-failing Medicine for the immediate Relief, and perfect Cure of the most confirm'd ASTHMA of the longest Standing;

And of all Sorts of CONSUMPTIONS, even when so far advanced as not to be cured by any other Medicine in the World.

For their Virtues vastly exceed any Thing that ever was publish'd, or ever known in the whole World in the Cure of the worst Asthma's and Consumptions of all Sorts, Coughs, Colds, Catarrhs, &c.

They instantly relieve the Patient in the most suffocating Fit of an Asthma, and make a perfect Cure in a very short Time; for they gently open the Breast, and immediately give Liberty of Breathing, without Danger of taking Cold; they admirably allay the Tickling, which provokes frequent Coughing, and take off the uneasy Sensation of acrimonious Humours, cleanse the small Glands, relax the Fibres, and thereby enlarge the Capacities of the Vessels; thus they regularly and quickly cure the most obstinate Asthma's of the longest Standing.

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CONSUMPTIONS of all Sorts ASTHMA's; And all Disorders of the BREAST and LUNGS, Directly and Infallibly cured, By the Great CHYMICAL ELIXIR.

WHICH has restor'd so many Thousands labouring under the deepest Consumptions and most deplorable Asthma's to perfect Health and Strength in a few Days time, after all other the most celebrated Methods and Medicines had been try'd in vain.

It at once strikes at, and absolutely eradicates the first Principle or Cause of Consumptions, whether of the Lungs or of any other Kind, as also of Asthma's or shortness of Breath, reduces the vicious Ferment of the Blood and Juices, corrects the acrid Salts which erode the Lungs, frees them from all obstructing Viscosities, and does more real Good in one Day than any other Medicine whatever can in Ten.

It assuredly retrieves the Patient, tho' reduc'd to a meer Skeleton and immediately cures the most tedious wasting and almost suffocating Cough, Hoarseness, Wheezing, shortness of Breath, difficulty of Breathing, pain or weight in the Breast, spitting of Blood, soreness of the Stomach, Throat, or Windpipe; also Catarrhs or Defluctions of sharp Rheum, and all Pthisical and Asthmatick Effects, Hectick Fever, Melting Night Sweats and Diarrhœa's or Loosenesses in a pleasant and most agreeable Manner.

It is balsamick, healing and strengthening beyond Comparison, restores in all inward wastings, weakness, and Decay of Constitution whatever, perfectly cures Ulcers in the Lungs or in any other internal Part, causes free and easy Respiration or long Breathing, and speedily and infallibly cures Asthma's and all sorts of CONSUMPTIONS, be they ever so bad without the least Disorder, Trouble or Confinement; and is indeed the only true Remedy that can be surely depended upon for the intire Cure of those Maladies.

Nor can the whole Materia Medica, afford a quicker or more certain Cure for common Coughs and Colds; but the great Character this most noble *Chymical Elixir* has so justly gain'd, for the direct and infallible Cure of *CONSUMITIONS* and *ASTHMA'S*, &c. has occasion'd many Attempts to counterfeit it; be careful therefore to have the Right which is to be had only at Mr. *RADFORD's* Toyshop, at the Rose and Crown againt St. Clement's Church-yard in the Strand, at 3s. 6d. a Bottle, with Directions and at no other Place in *England.*

The so-much Fam'd HYPO-DROPS.

WHICH in a few Days infallibly cure *Hypochondriack Melancholy* in *Men* and the *Vapours* in *Women*, so as never to return again be they ever so severe, or of many Years standing, and even after all other Remedies have prov'd ineffectual; and that by immediately striking at the very Root or true Cause, as well as remedying the Effects, of those perplexing Maladies and all their Variety of Symptoms, by which they mimick, by Turns, almost all the Diseases poor Mortals are afflicted with, and have their Rise from a depraved Appetite, vicious Ferment in the Stomach, and Indigestion of Food, whence proceed Crudities and flatulent or windy Disorders in the Soft Passages, ill Fumes, sour Belchings, Cholick, and Uneasiness in the bowels, which Crudities offend the Nerves, and, by Consent of Parts affect the Head, and produce sometimes Giddiness, Dimness of Sight, confused Thoughts, pertinacious Watchings, troublesome Sleep, Frights, groundless Fears and the deepest Melancholy, with direful Views and terrible Apprehensions; at other times, Fits, flushing Heats, Reachings, Faintness, Lowness and Sinking of Spirits, Palpitation of the Heart, Startings, Tremblings and Twitchings in the Limbs and other Parts, with many convulsive Disorders, sharp Pains, fix'd or wandering, Pain and Weakness in the Back, and other, almost innumerable and grievous, Symptoms, which miserably afflict vast Numbers of both Sexes.

All which Symptoms in their sharpest Paroxysms, these so much fam'd and most pleasant Drops, (which are Chymically prepar'd from the most valuable Specificks in the Mineral, Vegetable, and Animal Kingdoms, and exalted to the highest Degree of Perfection possible) instantly quell, and at the same time annihilate their real Cause, directly bringing the Stomach into right Order, creating a good Appetite, rectifying the Digestion, occasioning laudable Chyle, and, of course, good Blood, Plenty of calm, free, and chearful Spirits, a regular Circulation of all the Fluids, and Strength of Nerves; so that both Cause and Effects of Melancholy and Vapours, are thoroughly removed by them, almost on the Spot, as the many Thousands of both Sexes they have perfectly cured, evince.

Whoever takes them for three Days only, will be sensible they are absolutely to be depended upon for an effectual and lasting Cure, and certain it is, that no Medicine upon Earth can equal them; be careful therefore to have the right Drops, which are to be had only at Mrs. Holt's, at the Cross-Keys and Star below the Royal Exchange, in Cornhill, at 3s. 6d. a Bottle, with Directions, at large.

The most Delightful and Fragrant TINCTURE for the BREATH, TEETH and GUMS.

AT once using makes the BREATH most charmingly fine, sweet and pleasant, the TEETH perfectly white, clean and beautiful, and is the most certain Cure for the Scurvy in the GUMS in the World.

It infallibly preserves the Breath, Teeth, and Gums, in their utmost Beauty and Perfection, if they are no ways disorder'd, and if they are, immediately rectifies all their Defects; for the same Minute it is used, it makes the most offensive Breath smell incomparably fine and charming, and in a short Time so effectually cures that a disagreeable Breath will never return.

It instantly makes the blackest and most foul Teeth extreamly white, and delicately beautiful; infallibly preserves them from decaying and those a little decay'd, from becoming worse; absolutely cures the Scurvy in the Gums, be it ever so inveterate, causing the Flesh to grow up to the Teeth again, when almost eaten quite away, and assuredly fastens loose Teeth to Admiration. It is to be used but a few Drops at a Time, is exceeding pleasant, and leaves a very grateful and delectable Flavour in the Mouth.

In a Word, for most delightfully performing and quickly curing an ill-scented Breath; for immediately making the blackest Teeth most excellently white, certainly fastening them when loose, effectually preserving them from rotting or decaying, and infallibly curing the Scurvy in the Gums, it has not its Equal in the Universe, as all the Quality and principal Gentry who use it acknowledge.

It is to be had only at Mr. RADFORD's Toyshop at the Rose and Crown against St. Clement's Church-yard in the Strand, at 3s. 6d. a Bottle, with Directions.

For the EYES,

The so much fam'd CHYMICAL LIQUOR,

WHICH at once infallibly cures all Inflammation, Bloodshot, Soreness, and Weakness of the EYES, Defluxions of sharp Humours Dimness of Sight, Specks, Films, or beginning Cataracts and that after all other Means have fail'd, and without causing the least Trouble or Uneasiness in using.

It directly heals and cures all Manner of Soreness of the Eyes in Children or grown Persons, tho' of many Years standing, be it either of the dry, itching and smarting Kind, or moist Rheumy or Watering, and whether proceeding from the Evil, or any other Distemper.

It effectually takes away all Specks, Films, or incipient Cataracts to Admiration, as also all Flies, or Gnats, that seem to swim before the Sight; it wonderfully strengthens the Optick Nerves, comforts the Eyes; immediately removes all Dazzling and Dimness, clearing the Sight, and infallibly preserving it strong and good to exceeding old Age.

Hundreds who were so very dim-sighted for some Years, as scarcely able to distinguish any thing, and imagin'd their Age to be the Occasion, have been perfectly and almost instantly cured by it, so as to read the smallest Print without Spectacles; and for Opthalmies or Sore, Bloodshot, or Rheumy Eyes, no Medicine upon Earth can come near it, Thousands of Men, Women, and Children, have been cured by it of the very worst sort almost upon the Spot, and Blindness been prevented in Abundance, who had tried all other Remedies in vain, insomuch that it may be almost accounted a miraculous Remedy.

No Family ought to be without it, nor ever will, after they have had but one Day's Experience of its admirable Efficacy.

It is to be had only by the Author's Appointment, at the Gentlewoman's at the Two Blue Posts in Hayden-Yard in the Minories London, at 3s. 6d. a Bottle with printed Directions.

An infallible Cure for BARRENNESS *in* WOMEN, *and* IMPOTENCY *in* MEN; *By* SUPERLATIVE ENLIVENING DROPS;

Which in a few Days render both Sexes Prolifick in a most wonderful Manner.

HUNDREDS of LADIES who were deemed incurably barren, and very many who thought themselves too old to bear Children, have immediately conceived after taking three or four Doses of them only; and vast Numbers of Gentlemen by taking them, have presently become capable of propagating their Species who before, through either Imbecility or Age, imagin'd it impossible.

They almost instantly renovate the vital Ferment of the Blood and Juices, rectify the languid State of all the Fluids, rouse, fortify, and increase the Spirits, invigorate the Nerves, restore juvenile Warmth, and cause a sparkling Gladness and ardent Courage to flow in the Heart, and expand itself through the whole human System, so sensibly to enliven and invigorate all the animal Functions, and corroborate or strengthen the whole Body, as well as the Parts appropriated to Generation; and do infallibly cure Barrenness in one Sex, and Impotency in the other, from what Cause soever proceeding, as Thousands have experienced.

They are also pleasant to take, are Cordial to the Stomach, procure an Appetite, and cause a good Digestion, beyond any thing known in the World. And are to be had only at Mr. Radford's Toyshop at the Rose and Crown against St. Clement's Church-yard in the Strand At 5s. the Bottle, with Directions.

The *Venereal*, and GLEET *Patient's*

Green Hatch Holborn

DIRECTORY, from the Slightest *Infection*, to the very Worst Degree of the Distemper, is GIVEN GRATIS.

In the Parlour Strait Forward Facing the Entry (*At Dr. Russel's House*) In At the GREEN HATCH, Over-against *Gray's-Inn*, In HOLBORN.—— *Where is also Given Gratis*,——The Treatise of

UNFORTUNATE WOMEN.

Being the PRESENT STATE as it is NOW at THIS *Time* of the COMMON WOMEN *of the Town*, and KEPT-WOMEN in *London*, and 15 Miles Round, Considered

It being *Always* BAD with them At THIS SEASON of the Year.

With the Prints, (from the Life) Finely Engraved, of the most NOTED of *These* Ladies, that their Persons may be, *At First Sight* Known.

Also, Their NAMES,——And *Where* they *Live*.——And Likewise, *What* is the PLAINEST SIGN, for them to *Put Out* at their Houses, (for then, They would be *Presently Known* by their SIGN) if they would but Hang such a SIGN Out, &c &c. &c.

But, Since they don't think Fit to Hang Out *Such* a SIGN of their Business, to Tell their Customers, that they Live THERE, Therefore it is,——That

The *Faces* of such of these Ladies, as are NOW, at this *Present Time*, mostly in Vogue,

Are Here so Plainly to the Life, Drawn, And their Profession so Exactly in Engraved Prints Described, that you may Know them Out of a *Hundred*, wherever you do but See them.

With their NAMES also Distinctly here Set Down,——And, WHERE they Live, so very Plainly Told, for the Information of Every One, That by this Means, there is no Manner of Need for them to Put Out any *Sign* At All, to Find them Out, By.

To Which is Added,

How Those Customers to the COMMON of these *Ladies*, Who Afterwards don't Like their Bargain, may Easily Hinder their being Ever Served SO AGAIN.

The Whole Containing *Such Particulars* of these WOMEN, as are Better to be Read by Any One in *Private*, than to be *Named* here in a Public Advertisement.

This Treatise is GIVEN GRATIS,

In the Parlour, Strait Forward Facing the Entry (*At Dr. Russel's House*) In At the GREEN HATCH, Over Against *Gray's Inn*, in HOLBORN.

Step in therefore, and Ask for it, in the Parlour.

Where, on the Table, it doth Ready Lie,
For All Who'll Step in For't in PASSING BY.

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